

# Sedalia Evening Democrat.

NEW SERIES.

## THE PERSIMMON.

Lamm's Pole Knock's the Coveted Fruit From Its Perch.

"THE PRIDE OF MISSOURI" LEFT WEEPING ALONE."

Result of the Contest Between "the Lamm" and the "Pride of Missouri."

For several weeks the contest for a place on the delegation from Missouri to the republican national convention at Minneapolis has been waging between the redoubtable representative of the "Big Four," Mr. Henry Lamm, and the "Pride of Missouri," Mr. P. D. Hastain.

The committee then retired to select delegates to the state convention.

Following delegates were selected for the Jefferson City convention: Messrs. W. A. Crawford, O'Bannon, Page, Wm. Baker, Keller, P. D. Hastain, E. J. Smith, Jas. O'Brien, F. H. Wilson, Dr. A. F. Dresel, Thomas Ireland.

Instructions were given for Mr. Warner for governor and W. S. Shirk for supreme judge.

### Convention Notes.

The "Pride of Missouri" is out of his class alongside of Henry Lamm.

Sixty-two to twenty-six is the way Lamm, the campaigner, lets down the "Pride of Missouri."

Lamm captured the Blaine men and the Harrison men, both—and it takes an old duck to do that.

La Pluma Jim O'Brien was there in full force, and managed to vote on both sides of nearly every question.

If the Sedalia convention of today is an indication William Warner will be the republican nominee for governor.

If Hastain had been able to have brought Benton and Hickory up to Sedalia to-day the result "might have been" different.

Bud is all right as a "quarter-horse," but when it comes to a four-mile race he wastes too much time and strength in scoring.

The Pettis county republicanism is committed by its choice for delegate to Minneapolis to the God of McKinley and high taxes.

Both sides were confident and each mistrustful of the other. After various little contests, in which Wm. Parmerlee and T. J. Anderson found themselves in turn the victims of the "sitting" tendencies of the conventions, a motion was finally adopted dispensing with committee work, and the business of the convention was taken up, the temporary officers were made permanent and the delegates present declared members of the body.

Major Morey moved that a ballot be taken to decide the contest as to who should receive the endorsement of this county for delegate to Minneapolis. The major expressed

himself for harmony, but evinced a suspicion of the "other fellers" by favoring instructions in advance. Instructions were voted, which require the delegates to Jefferson City to favor the man endorsed by the convention. Every body favored the instructions, as both parties wanted to tie the other party to itself in case it should win.

A motion to adjourn was made, which was strongly opposed. Being put it was voted down two or three to one. But the chairman was hungry, and a call for division was unheeded. Calmly urging every one to be back promptly at 1:30 his decision was drowned by the shouts of amusement of the crowd.

### Afternoon.

The convention was called to order by the chairman promptly on time, and Henry Lamm and P. D. Hastain were put in nomination for the delegateship to Minneapolis. By vote the gentlemen were invited to address the convention.

"The Pride" raised the roof an inch or so with his protestation of devotion to the party which had made a record upon whose pages he had only been able to find a small blot or so. He talked longer than what he said would indicate, but being young he doesn't say so much in the time consumed as an older hand would.

Mr. Lamm then told the convention how he had stood like masses in the wilderness, holding the serpent aloft that his compatriots might look upon it and be saved. He told how he had grown to his present age in the service of his party, and that as a reward he had been consigned to a political grave, and that now he would like to have his bruises poulticed with this small honor. He said he would vote for—well, who would he vote for? There was but one man to vote for. We've got to vote, he said, for that one man. If Blaine were to be a candidate, why, even had he pledged himself to his mother to vote for another, yet it would not do to trust him. He would vote for Blaine. But as Blaine couldn't be a candidate and a gentleman at the

who can—though he didn't say so—he would vote for Harrison.

The ballot endorsed Lamm by a vote of sixty-two to twenty-six.

Committees were appointed to select delegates and pending their reports Gen. Odin Guitar was invited to address the convention.

### Delegates to the Conventions.

The delegates to the congressional convention to-morrow are R. H. Moses, W. L. Porter, L. L. Bridges, Andy Mann, D. H. Norris, A. P. Morey, P. H. Sangree, H. W. Meuschke, Chris. Hye, L. T. Kirk, Judge Bailey. This congressional convention will select two delegates and two alternates to the Minneapolis convention and name a candidate for congress.

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### Delegates to the Conventions.

A letter was received by a friend to-day from Harry Hollister, who has an important position with a corps of railroad engineer now surveying near Divide, Colorado, 27 miles west of Colorado Springs.

He has been roughing it since February 29th, and looks like a Sioux Indian shortly before the government has issued blankets after a hard winter. He expects to reach Fremont next Monday. Harry says he is doing well and his friends are glad to know it.

Go and see the elegant new drug store, 508 Ohio street.

### Y. P. S. C. E.

#### Eleventh International Convention in New York City.

Arrangements have been made by the Central Missouri delegation, Y. P. S. C. E., for a special excursion train over the Missouri Pacific railway for the Y. P. S. C. E. eleventh international convention to be held at New York city, July 7th to 11th, 1892. Special train will leave Sedalia July 4th, 12 o'clock midnight, reaching St. Louis the following morning, thence via Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Washington, D. C., passing through the most picturesque mountain scenery east of the Rocky mountains, and the beautiful valleys of the "Old Dominion," reaching Washington, the national capital, at a reasonable hour in the afternoon, and where stop-over privileges will be granted both going and returning. By depositing tickets with joint agent, New York Terminal lines, an extension will be made on final return limit to include August 15, 1892. Stop overs will also be allowed within final limit of ticket for those who desire to visit the celebrated mountain resorts of Virginia. For full itinerary of the trip and further information regarding sleeping car accommodations, rates, etc., call on or address A. E. Sweet, chairman transportation committee, Sedalia, Mo.

### He Made Arrangements.

Stephen Dellacella, grand marshal of the A. O. U. W., is up from St. Louis, and has made arrangements with the Flambeau club to lead the parade in the grand anniversary of the A. O. U. W., which takes place at St. Louis on May 11, 12 and 13.

There was a meeting at the courthouse this morning to arrange for defraying the hotel bills of the club while in St. Louis. Mayor Stevens was called to the chair and E. J. Smith made secretary.

Colonel Dellacella made an address urging Sedalia to take advantage of representing herself and pointed out the good that would result from it.

The following committee was appointed to solicit funds: Mont Carnes, W. D. Wallace, T. C. Holland, C. Wentzleman, C. E. McGhee and James Gossage.

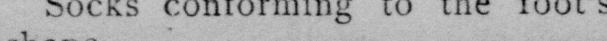
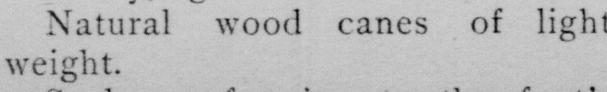
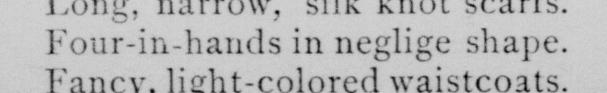
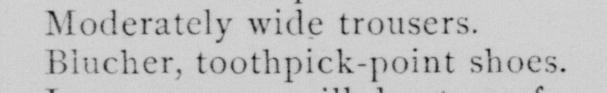
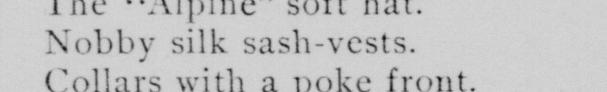
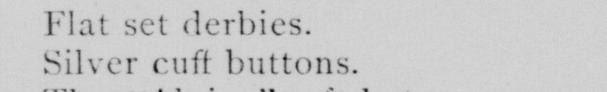
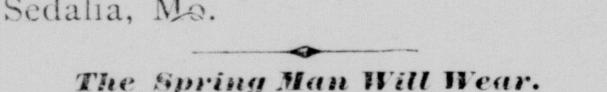
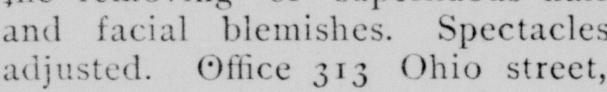
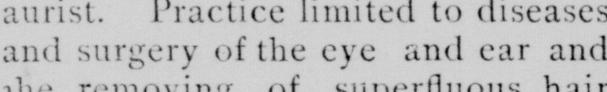
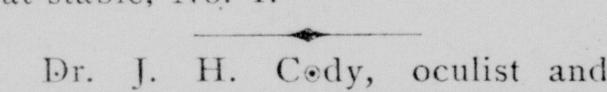
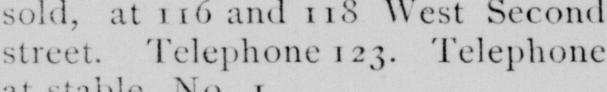
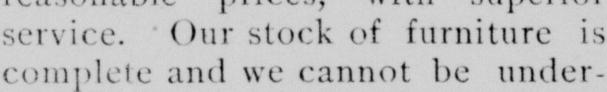
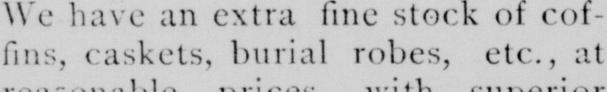
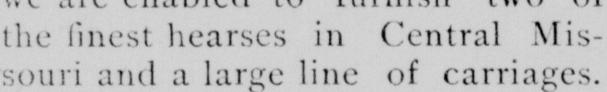
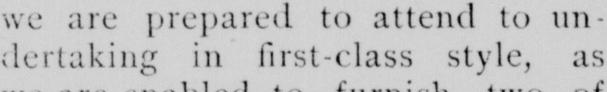
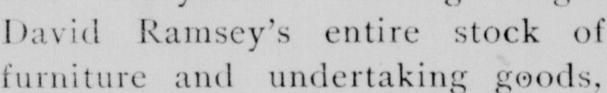
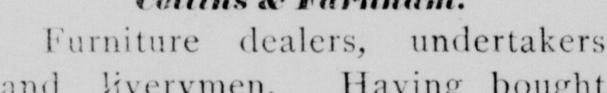
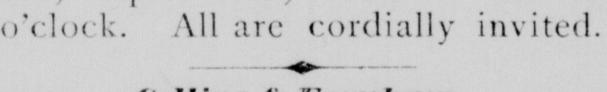
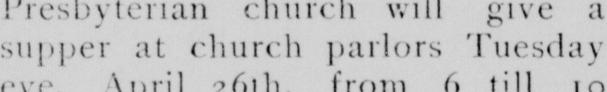
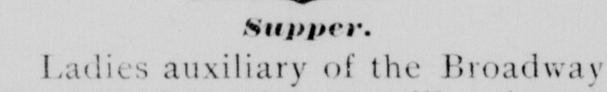
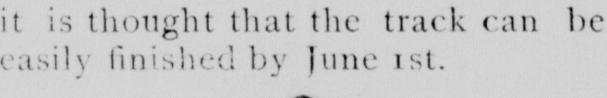
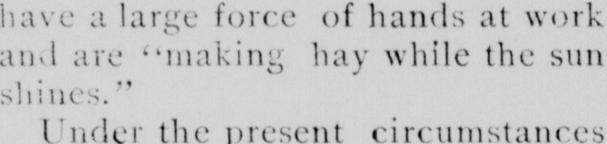
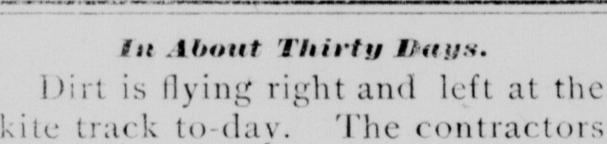
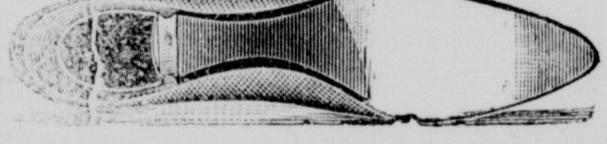
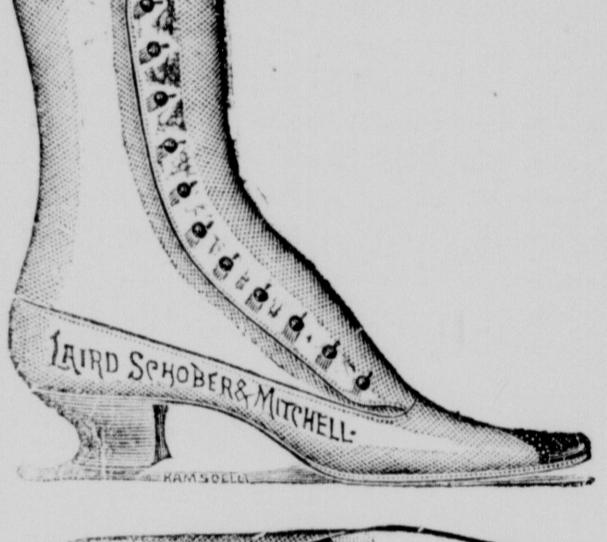
A meeting of the order will be held to-night with Equity No. 20, in conjunction with select knights of legion No. 5, in uniform, to further the arrangements of the grand reunion.

### Sprained Wrist.

Oscar Ott, the new Ohio street druggist, is suffering from a badly sprained wrist.

### Finished in Three Weeks.

Paving was commenced on Fifth street this morning in a lively way.



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mouths and the republican workers were instructed to let any man who carried a quill toothpick vote as often as he pleased. The democrats chuckled all day at the thought of what "chumps" the republicans were to let in so many repeaters. Just about night, however, they learned that every one of the repeaters had been voting the republican ticket all day and the republican candidate for mayor was elected. Now if both gangs could be sent to the penitentiary for a couple of years honest men of both parties would really enjoy the joke.

## MAN WORSHIP.

"The proper study of mankind is man." And all through the history of the world has man devoted much of time to the study of man. And, while possibly there seems less result for the time so spent, no study has been so profitable for the human kind.

Of all creation man is the most wonderful. Nothing organic or inorganic compares in material structure to man, and above all this is mind, thought, soul—what you will—that which distinguishes man from all the rest of known creation.

A strange fact concerning man is that this soul, this mind, is made the servant of the animal nature which it has endowed. From infancy until dust has claimed its own in death there is an eternal war between the mind and the body.

What, then, is more fascinating than to study this warfare, study the results of the battles, study and pity, and sympathize, and triumph with man when he has conquered the passions of self and risen in the power of his soul above the power of his body.

Nor is it strange that man should reverence man when he has thus watched and prayed and almost become a part of the battle that he sees constantly waged. The man who goes down into the valley of the shadow of death to his soul, and, with a steadfast faith in the immortal object of life, presses forward with a dauntless spirit, lacerating the ambitions of his nature, seeing the loved objects of his labors fall about him, weeping at the decay of worldly projects that must be given over to the one transcendent end of existence, the purification of the spirit, emerging from that dark passage-way but to enter another, winning one fight, but to be confronted by another far more fearful, more powerful than the one just vanquished, such a man must needs draw from his fellows the esteem, the admiration, the veneration which such truth and virtue merit.

To venerate such an one is not to worship man, but through man God is worshipped. When man rises from the plane of brute creation, and the soul has been developed and raised its possessor to a station more exalted, the attributes of the creator are to that degree present in the man, and it is these attributes we worship. It is thus that God manifests himself, and appeals most nearly to our sympathies, our love, our reverence.

There is a species of man worship, however, which marks the sordid character of man. It is that praise and commendation we heap upon him who has made a success in temporal affairs. Some men may have attained a high station among the people—not through the force of his own character and worth, not because of his peculiar adaption to the service of his people, but by circumstances and conditions which surrounding any other man of intellectual strength would have made him equally as great, and the people fall down and worship him.

Why?

Under a government so wisely constructed as is ours, where the watchful eyes of the people are jealously guarding their liberty and their prosperity, there has been but little opportunity for the development of what history will recognize as markedly great men. Strong moral courage is required in public life, but more to guard the integrity of the individual than of the people. Patriots are in demand, but more to protect the people in small matters that cannot much distinguish them than in affairs that will bring their fame across the continent.

If no limit was placed upon nominations it would be easy for unscrupulous tricksters to multiply tickets containing names so closely resembling those of real candidates as to mislead voters and thus defeat the purpose of the new law.

of some man heralded forth as one which a universal shout of joy should greet.

And why? Too often when his acts are analyzed, his motives are inquired into, we find it is pride, it is vanity, it is stubbornness that has actuated him. He possesses nothing of the attributes either of head or of heart which must distinguish the really great man. A sincere man, a man who held the people's welfare as a cherished object, a man who was capable of rising above the narrow conditions with which he had chosen to surround himself, would have responded grandly to the opportunities offered, and would have been far more successful, because he would have acted for principles and not for personal ends.

Principles are everything. Principles govern the world. God did not intend that one man should rise so much higher than all others as to discourage the ambitious or enslave a principle to a man. No man is indispensable. Any man of ten thousand can lead as well as another the battles for a principle. To shout the praises of a man to the exclusion, aye, to the rejection, of a principle should doom not only such a man but his followers—will doom them.

The tendency of education is to inspire in the hearts of people a love for a principle. Government must succeed upon principles. And when any man, or the followers of any man, attempts to eclipse a principle that man and his party endanger social welfare, menace liberty and encourage and foster, create and cultivate, a spirit of mean, degrading, pitiful, disreputable man worship.

## NOT DISFRANCHISED.

Some of our third party friends have become possessed of the idea that they are disfranchised by the Australian ballot system.

This is a mistake, and all of their anger in the premises is out of place.

Under existing laws in this state any legal voter can vote for whom he pleases for any office, and no one can molest him or make him afraid.

Even if the voter insists upon flocking by himself and can agree with no other voter upon the matter of candidates, still he can go to the polls and vote for whom he pleases and have it counted as cast.

To be sure the state will not go to the expense of having a lot of names printed upon a great many thousand tickets for the sole gratification of any one man, but the law provides that blanks shall be left on the tickets in which he may write the names of his favorites; the state furnishes him a ballot and a pencil, he must do the rest if he can write; if he cannot write the state provides a sworn official to do his writing for him.

This does not look like disfranchising any body does it?

But the state goes further than this and provides that any party which polled as much as three percent of the vote cast at the preceding election may hold conventions or primaries and certify nominations to the proper officers and the names of the nominees will be printed on the official ballot at public expense. This does not look like disfranchisement does it?

But the state throws the doors open wider than that and provides that any party, whether in existence or not at the preceding election, may make nominations and have the names of its nominees printed on the official ballot by petition of legal voters. This does not look like disfranchisement does it?

Each legal voter has a right to vote under the new law, but it is too much to expect to have thousands of tickets printed for his sole amusement.

If a candidate's support is so small that he cannot secure the requisite number of petitioners, he has no ground upon which to demand that the money of the taxpayers be expended in putting his name upon the official ballot.

If no limit was placed upon nominations it would be easy for unscrupulous tricksters to multiply tickets containing names so closely resembling those of real candidates as to mislead voters and thus defeat the purpose of the new law.

and prevent the official ballot from becoming needlessly and inconveniently cumbersome was the reason for the enactment of the three per cent, clause that has caused the expenditure of so much third party eloquence.

CONGRESSMAN HARTER, the man upon whom the sight of a silver dollar has the same effect as that red rag is supposed to have upon a male bovine, wants railroad and other bonds made available as a basis for national bank circulation. He should see Jerry Simpson and have the sub-treasury scheme explained to him. If the government is to lend money on railroad bonds why not upon farm mortgages, the farms themselves, or the products of the farms?

HON. JAMES BASKIN, former representative of the second district of Saline county, and Dr. Abram Neff, the present representative of the first district, are the third party candidates for representatives from Saline this year. It is a pity to see two good men sacrifice their usefulness when they might have done far more effective work in behalf of the farming interests by remaining in the party which has heretofore honored both of them.

The talk of the republicans nominating Leverett Leonard for governor is the silliest nonsense of the campaign. Mr. Leonard could not make a thirty minutes speech in any neighborhood in the state without driving away from him eight out of ten republicans who listened to him. If Leonard is a candidate at all it will be on the third party ticket and he will hit the republicans just as hard as he does democrats.

## A NOBLE CLUB.

## The Murphy Temperance Movement Bearing Great Fruit in Sedalia.

The Murphy club had the most interesting meeting since their organization at the club rooms yesterday afternoon. Rev. Stone, of Ohio, made an entertaining talk which was much appreciated.

The Murphy club is something of which the citizens are justly proud. In a quiet and unassuming manner it has extended its influence throughout the city and numbers among its members a number whom their friends had despaired of ever being able to escape the terrible whirlpool of drunkenness. To-day, however, they are full of new life, a new sparkle has come into their eyes, a fresh color in their cheek and a grand hope braves their hearts to renewed efforts. All honor to the Murphy club of Sedalia.

## THE RUSTLER LEADER.

## A Young Missourian Organizes the People Against the Cattle Barons.

The readers of the DEMOCRAT are already in possession of the facts in regard to the bitter warfare now being waged in Wyoming between the "cattle barons" on the one side and the ranchmen and settlers under the name of "rustlers" on the other, but few as yet know that the leader of the "rustlers," the man who has organized the masses and led them against the tools of the cattle companies, is a young man who not long ago left his home in Saline county to preach the gospel in the far west and is now a Methodist minister stationed at Buffalo, Wyo. The Marshall Democrat-News has the following on the subject:

"M. A. Rader, the leader of the rustlers of Wyoming against the cattle kings, is the son of our fellow townsman, Rev. A. M. Rader. He was born just south of this city about 26 years ago and is now a Methodist minister stationed at Buffalo, Wyo. He is one of a pair of fine male twins born to their parents in 1865 or 1866, and they named one McAnnally and the other Marvin, after the two leading Southern Methodists in the whole country. McAnnally was kicked by a horse when a baby and died within a short time thereafter. The rustlers are clearly in the right, the cattle barons trying to drive them from their homes."

## To Investors.

We have on hand several farm loans bearing seven per cent. interest, secured on improved Pettis county farms worth twice to four times the amount loaned. Those wishing to lend money on absolutely safe security, and where interest payments will be punctual, can find no better investments. We can place any sum from \$300 up.

MOREY & CRAWFORD.

John W. Hicks, the Grocer, will remove two doors south

## AMUSEMENTS.

## "The Cruiskeen-Lawn."

"The Cruiskeen Lawn," with Dan McCarthy, the favorite Irish comedian, and an excellent company, will be seen at the opera house on the 26th.

Lew Dockstader's latest and greatest hit in the way of a song is entitled, "I Asked to be Excused." It has made an immense hit everywhere. He will sing it here next Wednesday, the 27th, at the opera house on the appearance of the famous Dockstader Minstrel organization.

The Nibbes Big Burlesque company will be the attraction at Wood's opera house Friday, April 29th, and will undoubtedly pack the house. The new burlesque, "His Nibs and His Nobs" is a fantastic fermentation of frivolous fancies and funny facts abounding with entrancing music, beautiful girls, grotesque dances, gorgeous costumes and scenic effects of supreme magnificence.

## Public Speaking.

Hon. C. E. Gardner, editor of the *Alliance Watchman*, published at Marshall, and Secretary of the people's party of Missouri, arrived in the city this morning and will deliver an address at the court house to-night on the "Second Declaration of Independence."

## Decoration Day.

Will soon be here and those wishing to buy something fine in the monument line should call at Clay & Heynens.

A nice gravestone for \$10 North Ohio street.

## For Summer Corsets try Bon Marche.

See J. H. Kinhead & Company at 114 Kentucky street if you want a sewing machine at a bargain.

John W. Hicks, the Grocer, will remove two doors south May 1st.

## Save Your Money by Spending It

in the purchase of tickets over the M., K. & T. to all points in Kansas, Indian territory, Texas, Mexico and California. Double daily train service, with free reclining chair cars on all trains. Perfect Pullman Buffet sleeping car service between Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Hannibal, Sedalia, Fort Scott, Parsons and Denison, Fort Worth, Dallas, Waco, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston. For routes, rates, maps, time tables or other information, call on or address, E. B. PARKER, Ass't. Gen. Pass'gr. Ag't., 509 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. W. G. GRAHAM, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't., Parsons, Kas.

## C. E. FLETCHER.

## DENTIST.

Rooms over 508 & 510 Ohio St.

## CHAS. KOEPPEN,

## FLORIST!

BEFORE YOU BUY ELSEWHERE PLEASE  
INSPECT MY STOCK OF SUMMER BLOOMING  
PLANTS AND BLOOMING SHRUBS. HARDY AND  
FRESCOES SPECIALLY. CUT FLOWERS ALWAYS ON  
HAND. TELEPHONE 195.

## 1200 MONITEAU ST.

## SEDA利亚, MO.

## W. S. EPPERSON,

Architect and Superintendent.

Office, 2nd floor Equitable Building.  
Architect for all the best buildings in the city.

## T. W. BAST,

## ARCHITECT

and Superintendent of Buildings. Plans and specifications prepared on short notice.

## Office 34 and 35, Iggenfritz Block.

## WHEN YOU WANT

## COAL : OR : WOOD!

At Bottom Prices, telephone No. 56.

## E. Simpson's Coal Yard,

N. W. Cor. Ohio and Pacific Sts.

## Home Lumber Co.

OFFICE AND YARDS:

Corner Second and Monteau Street,

Sedalia, Missouri.

Dealers in all kinds of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, lath, shingles, plaster, lime and cement. Prompt attention given to estimates. If you are going to build let us make you prices. Telephone No. 11.

E. L. LOONEY, Resident Mgr.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

## JAMES GLASS.

## WHOLESALE:

## LIQUORS!

John W. Hicks, the Grocer, will remove two doors south

It is Said  
That W. J. Letts will sell you groceries cheaper than any other man in East Sedalia. Try him.

## Telephone 92!

What for?

## FIRE

Is too hot to cook by in summer time.

## Money Lost

If you burn wood. Put your cook stoves on the shelf and buy your gasoline of

E. J. Miller & Son,

508 E. Third. - Bay Corn and Feed.

## SURPRISE

Has been expressed by our growing trade, how we sell correct clothing and furnishings for men, boys and children so much cheaper than they have been in the habit of buying them. We are simply building on the solid foundation of winning and holding trade—purely on

## MERIT

and then you don't pay other people's bad debts when you buy of us. Cash has a mighty purchasing power. Our goods are marked that way in plain figures. Get our cash discounts and you will see the way to get ahead even on a modest income. There is no sentiment in business, and

## AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S OPERA HOUSE. One Night Only.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 26

Greatest of all Picturesque Irish

Comedy Dramas,

Cruiskeen Lawn.

("A JUG OF GOOD THINGS.")

By Celebrated Author, Dan McCarthy. A play of intense human interest, replete with Thrilling Climaxes, A Company of Star Players! Magnificent Scene Triumphs, Catchy Songs! New Dances! Beautiful Music! A Genuine Irish Piper. Prof. H. J. Campbell, the Great Shadographist. Everywhere a Popular Success.

WOOD'S OPERA HOUSE. WED'DAY, APR. 27

LEW

DOCKSTADER'S

MINSTRELS

HARRY J. CLAPHAM, Manager. Suberb company of comedians. Cultured band of vocalists. Refined minstrelsy and its great victory. See Dockstader's President. Our Trouper. The best vacation. Head singing "ASKED TO BE EXCUSED." McEntyre &amp; Heath's farce comedy. HOTEL PUNCH-DE LEON. Prices—Parquet \$1. Dress Circle, \$1; Family Circle, 75c; Gallery 25c.

WOOD'S OPERA HOUSE. FRIDAY, APRIL 29

THE BEST OF ALL

Nibbes Big Burlesque Comp'y

HIS NIBS, HIS NOBS,

Shapely Women, Extraordinary Music, Grotesque Dancers.

Beautiful Girls, Unexposed Specimens, Startling Climaxes.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

J. J. FRANKLIN,  
Architect,

Plans and specifications made for all classes of buildings. Every estimate guaranteed. Third floor, Minter building. Office hours, 12 m. to 2 p. m.

B. W. ZIMMERMAN. JOHN WADDELL.

Mo. Central Lumber Co.

Cheat Building Material of all kinds. OFFICE AND YARD, North of Union depot, on Kentucky st., Sedalia, Mo.

Gentry & Offield,  
Fine Livery!

Carriages with experienced drivers. West Fourth Street. Telephone 10.

COAL AND WOOD!

Wholesale or retail. A large stock of various grades of COAL, WOOD IN CORD AND STOVE LENGTHS. Also Feed, Gasoline, Oil, etc. We also put in sidewalk curbing. Telephone 43. Yard and Office 819 East Third street.

WHIPPLE COAL CO.

RAILROAD TIME-CARDS.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R.

SOUTHBOUND. MAIN LINE. Arrive. Leave.

No. 1, Texas Express, 5:45 p. m. 6:15 p. m.

No. 3, " 8:55 a. m. 9:15 a. m.

NORTHBOUND. MAIN LINE. Arrive. Leave.

No. 2, Texas Express, 8:15 a. m. 10:40 a. m.

No. 4, Chicago Exp's, 5:50 p. m. 6:10 p. m.

Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern.

NORTH BOUND. Arrives.

No. 200, Accommodation, 3:00 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND. Leaves.

No. 109, Accommodation, 8:15 a. m.

Missouri Pacific R. R.

MAIN LINE. WESTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.

No. 1 Day Express, 3:25 p. m. 3:35 p. m.

No. 3 Night Express, 3:15 a. m. 3:25 a. m.

No. 5 Local Pass'g, 3:15 p. m. 3:40 p. m.

No. 7 Fast Mail, 7:55 a. m. 8:00 a. m.

No. 9 Texas Express, 4:55 a. m.

No. 7 does not carry passengers.

MAIN LINE. EASTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.

No. 2 Day Express, 12:35 p. m. 12:40 p. m.

No. 4 Night Express, 11:55 p. m. 12:01 a. m.

No. 6 Local Pass'g, 10:40 a. m. 10:45 a. m.

No. 8 Night Express, 12:40 a. m. 12:45 a. m.

Lexington Branch. WESTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.

No. 103 Colorado Exp's, 5:05 a. m. 5:05 p. m.

No. 191 Local Pass'g, 3:45 p. m. 3:45 a. m.

No. 197 Local Freight, 10:55 a. m. 10:55 p. m.

EASTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.

No. 102 St. Louis Exp's, 10:30 a. m. 10:30 p. m.

No. 194 Local Passenger, 10:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m.

No. 198 Local Freight, 3:00 p. m.

Dragged Under the Wheels.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 25.—Thomas Carney, a switchman, was run over in the Missouri Pacific yards in the west bottoms about midnight last night and fearfully mangled. He was taken to his boarding house at the corner of St. Louis avenue and Mulberry street and died about half an hour later. Carney was in the east end of the yards and attempted to step on the footboard of engine 292 as it was passing him. He missed the board and was dragged under the wheels.

## DURING DAYLIGHT.

The Governor of Wyoming Orders Movement of Train Then.

PRISONERS SAFE AT FORT RUSSELL.

Twenty Texans and Twenty-two Cattlemen in the Party—The Former Said to Be Devil Looking Fellows—Gov. Barber on Subject.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 25.—Maj. Egbert, in command of the Seventh infantry troops, which relieved the Sixth cavalry from Fort McKinney as guards of the captured stockmen, designated 7 o'clock yesterday morning as the hour for the party to start from the fort. The governor expressly stated that the train should move only during daylight. All the men slept in the cars Saturday night. The special was preceded by a pilot engine and caboose, the latter filled with a construction crew and tools to repair any possible damage which might be done to the tracks. Two men with field glasses were stationed in the lookout of the caboose to carefully scrutinize the road for breaks. Their position was maintained until Bordeaux was reached, when all chance of danger was believed to be passed and the lookout was suspended.

It was just 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon when the train slowly pulled into the Fort Russell depot. A crowd of several hundred people was waiting to receive them. "This is the toughest part of the trip," remarked one stockman. "I would rather face the rustlers than the crowd outside."

Two long lines of soldiers were drawn up. One was stationed along the length of the train, the other some short distance toward the fort, thus keeping an unoccupied space between them. Maj. Egbert here received orders to hold the men in charge until further orders. The baggage of the outfit was first unloaded on the cars and then loaded into heavy government wagons. This done the twenty Texans stepped forth upon the platform and stood in a group, guarded by soldiers and waiting orders. They are all young looking men, but they looked very tough, their recent experiences, coupled with what the authorities had done for them, giving them the appearance of a hard gang of citizens. They were bold, dare devil looking fellows, who seemed perfectly unconcerned at what was transpiring.

The last to appear were the cattlemen, twenty-two in number, who came forth with Maj. Wolcott and Billy Irvine in the lead. They looked tired and worn. Stubby beards of four weeks' growth adorned their faces, while their clothing did not contribute much to improve their appearance. The Texans were first marched away, guarded on every side by soldiers, and conducted to the post bowling alley, where quarters were arranged for them. Several hundred yards behind waited the cattlemen with soldiers walking in their rear.

The Texans went together in a body to the far end of the bowling alley, while the stockmen remained near the front end. Here many of their friends and their attorneys called upon them, and orders were received for changing of wearing apparel.

Arrangements had also been made for baths. The men were not disposed to talk very much except about their journey down. This was probably a general understanding among them until such time as their attorneys could be consulted and a general line of defense mapped out. Considering everything they were in exceedingly good spirits, the presence and words of friends having a good deal to do with their feelings.

"Would you have surrendered to the sheriff's posse?" was asked one of the stockmen.

"No, we would not," was the reply. "Every man had made up his mind to die where he was rather than surrender and we would have sold our lives dearly."

An advertisement will appear in Tuesday's morning papers, signed by the Johnson county officials, giving notice to companies and individuals who own cattle and ranches in that county, and who were with the invading cattle party, to send trustworthy representatives to look after their interests. The officials give their pledge that the county will offer such representatives protection and aid possible in caring for these interests.

Gov. Barber was waited upon yesterday evening by a party of local and foreign reporters and in response to several questions put to him said:

"I positively say I had no knowledge whatever of any intention on the part of the cattlemen to make this trip. So far as Dr. Penrose is concerned I know nothing about him having started out on the expedition. He has none of my surgical instruments with him as he had more of his own than I possess. I have not decided exactly what will be done with the captured men. For the time being they will be kept at Fort Russell. They will when the proper time comes be turned over to the civil authorities, but I cannot tell how I shall proceed until I secure some further information which I am now awaiting."

Dragged Under the Wheels.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 25.—Thomas Carney, a switchman, was run over in the Missouri Pacific yards in the west bottoms about midnight last night and fearfully mangled. He was taken to his boarding house at the corner of St. Louis avenue and Mulberry street and died about half an hour later. Carney was in the east end of the yards and attempted to step on the footboard of engine 292 as it was passing him. He missed the board and was dragged under the wheels.

Edward Fox and Hallett Alsop Borrone fought a duel Saturday afternoon on the seashore at Newport Bains, near Ostend. Neither of them were hurt.

Susan B. Anthony has written an open letter advocating the opening of the world's fair Sundays.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,916; calves, 34; shipped yesterday, 935. The market for steers was active and steady closing weak; cows and feeders steady. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS  
20.....1,536 \$4.40 34.....1,547 \$4.35  
21.....1,301 4.27½ 19.....1,433 4.25  
18.....1,424 4.25 26.....1,47 4.22½  
b. h. b. fd. 1,024 3.85 22.....1,247 3.85  
43.....1,255 3.75 23.....1,258 3.80  
17.....1,201 3.65 16.....1,301 3.65  
8.....1,125 3.65 11.....1,041 3.65  
10.....1,315 3.30 25.....991 3.25COWS AND HEIFERS  
34.....926 \$3.40 6.....635 3.25  
1.....1,053 2.85 8.....1,212 2.85  
5.....1,160 2.50 1.....1,510 2.75  
3.....900 2.75 7.....1,035 2.75  
9.....1,022 2.65 12.....861 2.75STOCKERS AND FEEDERS  
18.....1,289 \$3.75 14.....1,085 \$3.50  
7.....557 3.00 1.....700 3.00MIXED  
1 stag.....1,260 \$3.00 1 bull.....1,700 \$3.00  
1 bull.....1,630 2.50 1 bull.....1,300 3.00

HOGS—Receipts, 8,066; shipped yesterday, 2,003.

The market was steady with yesterday's close. The following are representative sales:

20.....214 \$4.20 19.....274 \$4.40 7.....77 4.20  
7.....230 4.00 14.....274 4.30 10.....1,245 4.37½  
59.....243 4.37½ 69.....229 4.37½ 11.....1,245 4.37½  
70.....170 4.35 73.....312 4.35 78.....220 4.35  
75.....257 4.35 90.....195 4.32½ 31.....233 4.32½  
22.....212 4.30 45.....228 4.30 66.....204 4.30  
51.....149 4.30 138.....310 4.30 182 4.30  
95.....191 4.27½ 82.....182 4.27½ 62.....198 4.27½  
70.....148 4.25 72.....159 4.25 95.....186 4.25  
60.....190 4.20 78.....146 4.20 65.....191 4.20  
47.....174 4.20 80.....163 4.17½ 53.....172 4.17½

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,358; shipped yesterday, 2,934. There were no sheep on sale and the market was unusually steady.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; official yesterday, 21,000; shipments yesterday, 7,228; receipts for the week, 62,610; receipts for the week, 62,610; receipts for the corresponding week last year, 121,975; shipments for the corresponding week last year, 35,327; packing from March 1 to date, 547,000; packing to date last year, 673,000; left over, about 7,000; quality fair; market active and steady at yesterday's close. Sheep ranged at \$4.15/4.60 for light; \$4.10/4.25 for rough; \$4.25/4.60 for mixed; \$4.80/4.95 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Pigs, \$3.85/4.45.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; official yesterday, 5,000; shipments yesterday, 5,000. Market strong.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; official yesterday, 5,000. Market steady.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Cattle—Receipts, only 2 cars. Market strong. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000. Market steady at yesterday's quotations. Sheep—Receipts, 6 cars. Market strong.

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 23. Prices were quoted as follows: No. 2 hard wheat, 72c; No. 3 hard wheat, 67½c; No. 4 hard wheat, 62½c; rejected hard wheat, 55 to 60c; No. 2 red wheat, 82 to 83c; No. 3 red wheat, 78 to 80c; No. 4 red wheat, 65 to 75c.

Sales by sample on change on the basis of the Mississippi river No. 2 hard wheat, 72c; No. 3 hard wheat, 67½c; No. 4 hard wheat, 62½c; rejected hard wheat, 55 to 60c; No. 2 red wheat, 82 to 83c; No. 3 red wheat, 78 to 80c; No. 4 red wheat, 65 to 75c.

People want no 70 cent dollars neither will they forever tolerate under the hypocritical defense of "honest money" a dollar that has given way to a 150 cent dollar and is still growing at an enormous rate.

There may be those who are tired of the silver question, but the consequences of gold monometalism are too threatening to permit the cause of silver to be smothered and to abandon it is to give over to ultimate slavery the tolls of the land.

For twenty years this has been going on and to a congress pledged to the people to remedy the wrongs and disabilities as if hypnotized by the want of gold.

The people want no 70 cent dollars neither will they forever tolerate under the hypocritical defense of "honest money" a dollar that has given way to a 150 cent dollar and is still growing at an enormous rate.

The call is extended to all who earnestly desire the immediate restoration of free bimetallic coinage in the United States and each congressional district is requested to send two additional delegates at large.

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No, the silver question will not down. It is a question paramount to all others. Although it is necessarily a political question in the sense that the remedy must be a political action, the question of rebimetallic coinage is not a partisan question and the convention is not called for any partisan purpose, but to urge on all parties the justice of a question so vital to the public welfare.

The old monometalists are active and united and watchful, as recent events have shown. They have unlimited means at their command; they control the metropolitan press; they intimidate political leaders, dominate conventions and dictate platforms and candidates. But the people will not be enslaved nor will they submit forever to the robbery of an increasing gold standard.

The silver committee in this crisis calls upon the people to come forward and send delegates to this convention.

The call is extended to all who earnestly desire the immediate restoration of free bimetallic coinage in the United States and each congressional district is requested to send two additional delegates at large.

\$50,000.

## THE JUST VIEW.

The DEMOCRAT takes great pleasure in publishing to-day this valuable paper read by Superintendent A. J. Smith before the teachers institute at the Broadway school, Saturday, April 23rd.

We must not overlook the fact, that, although human forms and temperaments present endless varieties, and seem to differ in almost every essential respect, there is yet much in common—far more indeed than we are disposed to allow or to believe. Every thing is appointed unto its season, and human feeling and emotion ebb and flow in human life just as certainly as tide influenced waters break upon their wild and rugged shores. Sometimes this tide of feeling runs high, and then again it is correspondingly low. Sometimes it overwhelms and carries the victim far out beyond the hope or means of rescue.

We hear it said that an individual's hereditary inclination, or weakened will, or perverted moral nature makes him the subject of temptation and its victim; of another it is said: "He deserves no credit for being upright and honorable, his moral nature has never been poisoned; he has been shielded from temptation; his family are honorable, his surroundings admirable; the fires have not burned within him; there have not ever more walked at his elbow grinning demons that pointed out the barriers in the way leading upward, the contempt and neglect of fellow men, the certainty that, in spite of every effort, failure and disgrace awaited him, and that always urged him to live for present enjoyment and pleasure only." We say it is easy to be good. Why not? But this is a superficial view and overlooks the great fundamental, universal truth, that "man born of woman is of few days and full of trouble." All people have their moods; all their despondent hours, all their hours of temptation; all drink of the waters of Marah, all struggle in darkness, and the most hopeful even, in bitterness of spirit and longing of soul—following the pathway of the stars, seek to be heard at the great white throne, where there is One who evermore in tender commiseration pleads for fallen man.

So in what I say to-day I would have you bear in mind that not as an individual, not as a teacher has any one of you the right to say or to feel, "It is better with my brother or sister than it is with me." Each individual opportunity is almost equally good for those walking on the same plane, and success or failure depends very largely upon the way in which it has been used. I wish to speak in all candor and yet in all kindness to you and to speak with reference to next year's work rather than to anything connected with the past, and whether my remarks shall work good result or not, I shall have your welfare in view in making them. We are closing the fourth year of our joint efforts in these schools. The forbearance and patience with which you have borne your burden of work and which you have manifested toward each other are commendable in the highest degree. I have at all times spoken to you with great directness and plainness, it is quite true no doubt that I have been mistaken sometimes, but you have not believed that I was at any time a harsh critic, or that I aspired to the mastery, or that I jealousy guarded my prerogatives. You have always received my suggestions in the spirit of kindness and in your hearts to-day I am sure that you feel as I do, that we are friends working in a good cause and neither thinking nor acting in any way unkindly towards any member of our corps. With this vague introduction I pass to the specific statements that I hope all will find in measure more or less suggestive of something applicable to our work.

I know a teacher in Sedalia, she is in this room now, whom I have never found manifesting any discouragement, despondency or depression of feelings. I have never known this teacher to say one word against any of her pupils—have never heard of any trouble in discipline, and she has never questioned the views, acts, or notes of parents. I have never seen her when her face was not adorned with a pleased and a pleasant expression, and I have never heard her make one criticism concerning the ability, the intelligence or the obedience of her pupils. I am sure that you regard this description as so admirable in every way that each one of you feels tempted to exclaim: "I am that teacher," and I can so far commend your judgment as to say in each case: "Indeed I wish you

when it matters not—an excellent lady, a good instructor, who in some way, at some time unfortunately had contracted the habit of finding fault. She criticised parents and saw in their actions stupid ignorance or intentional insults. In their poorly worded but well meant notes, she read between the lines many things placed there for her annoyance. She criticised the poor children and worried them with many questions as to "what they did that for?" or if "they knew no better?" etc. She criticised her fellow workers and felt it her duty to speak plainly, and not be afraid to tell the truth no matter who might be hurt. This dangerous habit grew and grew as all encouraged habits do until—well, let us draw the curtain.

Shall we contend that these two temperaments are alike, or shall we accept the explanation of the second teacher who was in the habit of saying: "It may be good policy not to speak out but I am not so constituted that I can see and feel these things without resenting them. It may be all right for others to remain silent, but then things are wrong and I intend to let people know that I know it."

Of course we must qualify all statements, and with this understanding I venture to say that the temperaments of these two may be essentially the same. The one has guarded a dangerous point in her disposition, the other has left the barriers down with the above result. Habit easily enslaves, especially a bad habit and the mistake of our second teacher so enlarged that it overshadowed her better qualities. We often say we cannot help doing as we do because it is our nature, but we should say it is our second nature. You remember that old mythological character who tempted the approaches of a serpent until it fastened itself permanently upon his shoulder. He loathed and despised it but could not destroy or dispel it. Our second nature is equally difficult to change or to remove. The strong and cheerful person is he who when he was yet free from the bondage of habit, chose the better way and guarded him self against the approaches of what was wrong and what was disagreeable. He may move serenely among his fellows—turning neither to the right nor to the left, always watching, and often fighting the enemy with the desperation of despair when no one but God sees and understands it. These battles are fought by all the strong, the brave, the successful, the upright, and it is idle to insist that differing temperaments originally influenced conclusively either way. Those who fall, who choose the weaker or the wickeder way are too prone to speak of the weaknesses of their natures or the quality of their tempers.

As teachers we are oversensitive, and the very quality of our services and of our calling incline us to this feeling. While it is a great hindrance, a great drawback, yet it almost inseparably links itself to the results of our work, and we must, so far as possible, guard against its influence. We can best do so, possibly, by a careful and impartial analysis of the situation and by, so far as possible, conforming to the view that the position of the other party affords. It is a commonplace and hackneyed expression, "Put yourself in his place," and yet it conveys the true direction for proper treatment of all questions growing out of our relations with others.

As teachers we should often place ourselves in the place of our fellow workers. It is not often now that professional jealousy or ill will attaches to the opinions or sentiments of instructors, and yet we need a closer union and a stronger sympathy. We cannot avoid the feeling of discouragement even if we conceal all expression of it, and when discouraged there is a tendency to keep to ourselves, to keep away from others, and a chance word spoken even in kindness, causes the release of tears and the play of emotion. I need not suggest ways by which you can help in such cases, even if help be wholly unsolicited. The boon of personal friendship is esteemed under all circumstances, do not withhold it. There may be times when we feel that our associates are not doing all that they should; that they are not bearing their share of the responsibility and of general work, but it is far better to speak to them kindly than to go on thinking and wondering and forming adverse opinions until coldness or ill will results.

We should occasionally occupy the place of the parent in determining what is best. We often feel that parents are lacking either in interest, in intelligence or in fairness in dealing with the teachers of their children. We take exception to the excuses they make for the deficiencies of their children for

the rules of the board. We treat a little scornfully the prejudiced opinions they express in favor of their children, and the pathetic statement of the mother, that at heart her boy is not wholly bad, and we grow a little indignant if they question our judgment, or seek to set aside our opinion. We resent their anger, and are much inclined to insist that there is much room in the wide, wide world beyond the school room that such parents and children may occupy. We are not willing that they should dictate to us, and we are not hired to be insulted by them. How many children are out of school to-day because of a misunderstanding between parent and teacher. There are altogether too many. I am willing to bear all humiliation, all abuse from parents if thereby I may be able to help the child.

If we only occupied the parents' place we would often look at matters differently. The child is a part of the life of the father and mother, and the dearest part at that. No other human being can look into the face of a child and see what the parent sees. No other human being can look upon a little one suffering and feel as the parent must feel. No other can have such anxieties, such hopes. From no other hearts can go up such prayers to the Giver of all good for happiness and prosperity. Is it strange that parents feel the blow when the child is struck? Is it strange that the mother's heart should cry out in protest when the teacher with coldly impartial judgment declares the boy wholly bad? Have you thought how straight to the parent's heart, bruising and wounding it, must go the declaration that the child is false, is unworthy of belief and unworthy of trust? Alas, we can be just—we have the law behind us, we can prove our statements and justify our course, but is it not well to travel occasionally, beyond the school room, into the home—even the humblest—and read awhile the language of the parent's heart and offer up the prayer that is sometimes offered there.

It is well sometimes to place ourselves in the position of the child. I believe in firm, strong and discreet control. I believe that character is the sole thing to be gained in this life and that its perfection is the sole thing to strive after, and I do not believe that it can be formed strong, compact, good, without being strongly opposed, and that the elements out of which it is formed are mixed with sorrows, griefs, trials, heartaches—cemented with tears, and made secure only by the hope of things to come. I would offer no foolish sentiment on behalf of children, but believe that a rigid conformance to the rules of right conduct is absolutely imperative. You know that I believe this strongly, and yet there should be kindness with it all. You have studied child life and you know its conceits, its pleasures, its disappointments, its expectations. You see little ones coming into your room with hearts full of hope and natures yet pure and simple. Surely they are interesting and lovable. But sometimes we are strongly tempted to impatience to irritability. Have you the picture in your mind of some child standing before you answering your severe accusations looking straight into your face with tear stained eyes—all his happiness, his hopefulness, his cheerfulness gone? Have you the picture of a child standing rebellious in your presence, refusing to give you his confidence, refusing to accede to your requests? Have you the picture of a child suffering the humiliation of detection in falsehood, or wrong doing, under your accusing look, suffering keenest anxiety, looking anxiously up to you? In short, go over the occasions when you have been accuser, witness and judge and consider whether or not the child has not something on his side. Has it ever occurred to you that children need models more than critics, and that we may sometimes take concern in the accuracy and severity of the criticism rather than in the excellence and attractiveness of the model. Ah, how much patience and charity we need. Child life is almost wholly within the realm of imagination, unhampered by a knowledge of the demands of material surroundings. Led out of themselves on the wings of fancy, pure and simple, they have an ideal world of their own and they enjoy that. How ruthlessly we destroy their illusions, how little we enter into their enjoyments, how indifferently do we devote ourselves to their pleasures.

If purity and simplicity be not found in children then they do not exist at all. Let us bethink ourselves. "And He took a little child and set it in the midst of them." Shall we hastily condemn life to a blessed reunion, to infinite satisfaction in the presence of our heavenly Father? Let us break

quite sure that they are so very far wrong?

Speaking as parent, superintendent, teacher, I say in all seriousness that I believe children need more sympathy, more kindly encouragement, more charity. We bring them to our standards, we put them down in argument, we overwhelm them with accusation, we sit them, weigh them, tell them what they are worth, and then ask if they are not ashamed of themselves. Teachers sometimes say that they have talked to the child and it has done no good. Talked how? I remember two or three years ago meeting a number of pupils on their way home who had failed to pass the final test. They felt the sorrow keenly enough. So did I. The teacher was not to blame. Not at all, neither were the pupils. Who was? We average up their grades and rank them, but are we quite careful to see that a low grade or a low rank is to do no harm? I know that this test is an ordeal to a child. In Chicago a few years ago, perhaps it is so yet, the principal of the school was required to rank the teachers according to excellence, and report monthly to the board, with this difference between the teachers and the pupil—the teachers did not know their rank. Would you like to be ranked? Yes, I am sure you would if you were all No. 1, but just as soon as you fell lower than No. 1, then I am not sure of the result. We say our talk to the children does no good. It may be, but human nature is akin in all without regard to age. Teachers often when reminded that there is a possible deficiency in some line of work say that they have tried harder and done better than ever before in that very matter. When teachers are advised that their work has not been wholly acceptable, they sometimes say quite honestly that they have done the best work they ever did, or waiving this, assign many reasons why they can do far better next year if they have but a trial. We are disposed to find grievous fault with parent and child for absence from school to go on a visit, to see a friend, to attend a party, but how is it with us who have in charge, not the interest of one child, but of many children? Do weddings or visits or friends ever tempt us? I do not say this to condemn any one, but to show that we are "but children of larger growth," and that we should not be too severely judicial.

We tell a child just what we think of him, and are dissatisfied that he does not take it kindly. Would we do so? I fear not. I know that since I have been superintendent I have many times been asked to speak plainly concerning teachers and I have often done so with painful directness, but often the request has been made of me in a manner on the teachers part, that is the one who asked, "What do you think of my work?" That indicated that he had a pistol in each hand and a knife between his teeth or that the knife was pointed directly at his heart to be immediately used if the verdict was unfavorable.

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Our sensitiveness, our critical disposition, our exactness, our disposition to see every thing go just right, sometimes brings on antagonisms that had better never exist. We are now approaching the final work of the year. How gently and sympathetically we conduct it, there will be anxiety and wavering, hope and open and secret tears. Let us be just, but let us remember that the human heart is strengthened and purposes made firmer, and success easier by unspoken sympathy, and by pleasant interest in what they are trying to do. Let us forget the past, the idle hours, the rebellious disposition, the unkind act, the neglected opportunity, and let us place our hopes with their hopes and our feelings with their feelings and assist them to a successful result.

But we should place ourselves in place of ourselves. However good or perfect any of us may be, there is a better self that forever accompanies us. However, far astray we go, it points forever to the right way; a better self that reproachfully whispers an admonition where we have been unjust, unkind, or unworthy, that in hours of meditation lovingly urges us to higher planes of thought and action; that cheers us on in every good work; that appeals strongly when we are tempted, that sadly and sorrowfully stands beside our chair or couch when in spirit separation is growing more and more distinct, the better self, that appeals by the tender memories of the days of childhood, by the loving admonition of parents, by the gentle ministrations of friends gone from earthly sight forever, by inducements to a higher and nobler life to a blessed reunion, to infinite satisfaction in the presence of our heavenly Father. Let us break

back from an extended residence in Europe where he took special courses in some of the most renowned medical and surgical universities in the world.

Mrs. R. E. Pierce, after a two weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. E. A. Thompson on Pacific street, returned yesterday to her home at Nevada.

Mesdames J. H. Hill and Will McDonald passed through to Parsons this morning after a weeks' visit with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hardcastle, of Chicago.

## THE HOUSTON SUSPECT.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Taylor Departed for Texas Saturday Evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Taylor left Saturday evening on the south-bound M., K. & T. train for Houston for the purpose of identifying McMillen, the suspect under arrest at that place.

## For Sale.

At Queen City Green House, all kinds of house and bedding plants, bulbs, roses, vines, etc., of all descriptions. Cut flowers, bouquets, etc. Funeral designs made to order at short notice. Also cabbage and tomato plants.

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## TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 5, 1892.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Citizens National Bank of Sedalia, in the city of Sedalia, in the County of Pettis and State of Missouri, has complied with all the provisions of the "Act of Congress to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1862.

Now, therefore, I, Edward S. Lacey, comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that The Citizens National Bank of Sedalia, in the City of Sedalia, in the County of Pettis and State of Missouri, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely, until close of business on April 6, 1912.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of April, 1892.

E. S. LACEY,  
Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 1971.

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